



## Economic Growth Region 10

Statistical Data Report for November 2013, Released January 2014

### Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally lower in November. Forty-five states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from October and five states had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-two states had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier, seven states and the District of Columbia had increases, and one state had no change. The national jobless rate declined to 7.0 percent from October and was 0.8 percentage point lower than in November 2012.

Nevada and Rhode Island had the highest unemployment rates among the states in November, 9.0 percent each. The next highest rates were in Michigan, 8.8 percent, and Illinois, 8.7 percent. North Dakota continued to have the lowest jobless rate, 2.6 percent. In total, 18 states had jobless rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 7.0 percent, 8 states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



### Economic Growth Region (EGR) 10

Clark, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, and Washington Counties.

### Unemployment Rates by State, November 2013 (seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 7.0%  
Illinois - 8.7%  
**Indiana - 7.3%**  
Kentucky - 8.2%  
Michigan - 8.8%  
Ohio - 7.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Unemployment Rank by County, November 2013 (high to low)

#10 - Crawford 8.4%  
#32 - Scott 7.6%  
#43 - Washington 7.2%  
#64 - Harrison 6.5%  
#73 - Clark 6.3%  
#76 - Floyd 6.2%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

November 2013 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	November 2013 Rate	October 2013 Rate	November 2012 Rate
U.S.	155,046,000	144,775,000	10,271,000	6.6%	7.0%	7.4%
IN	3,199,604	2,970,323	229,281	7.2%	7.0%	8.1%
EGR 10	143,573	134,119	9,454	6.6%	7.4%	8.1%
Clark Co.	56,273	52,703	3,570	6.3%	7.7%	6.9%
Crawford Co.	5,092	4,665	427	8.4%	8.2%	9.4%
Floyd Co.	37,453	35,117	2,336	6.2%	7.0%	6.9%
Harrison Co.	19,925	18,633	1,292	6.5%	6.9%	6.6%
Scott Co.	11,262	10,411	851	7.6%	7.4%	9.3%
Washington Co.	13,568	12,590	978	7.2%	8.1%	7.6%
Corydon	1,522	1,416	106	7.0%	7.6%	6.6%
Jeffersonville	22,675	21,316	1,359	6.0%	7.3%	9.9%
New Albany	17,443	16,172	1,271	7.3%	8.4%	8.1%
Salem	2,751	2,514	237	8.6%	9.2%	9.1%
Scottsburg	3,175	2,913	262	8.3%	7.8%	10.2%

State Release Date: 12/20/2013

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

## Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to November 2013 from:

CPI Item	Oct-13	Nov-12	Oct-13	Nov-12
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Apparel	-1.1%	1.5%	-1.2%	-0.1%
Education & Communication	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.6%
Food & Beverages	0.0%	1.0%	-0.1%	1.2%
Other Goods & Services	0.3%	2.0%	0.1%	1.6%
Housing	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	2.1%
Medical Care	0.0%	2.7%	-0.1%	2.2%
Recreation	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%
Transportation	-1.5%	-1.4%	-1.0%	-0.8%

\*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Unemployment Claims, November 2013

### Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

#### Initial Claims

November 2, 2013 - 98 (D)

November 9, 2013 - 147

November 16, 2013 - 128

November 23, 2013 - 149

November 30, 2013 - 145

#### Continued Claims

November 2, 2013 - 1,119

November 9, 2013 - 1,199

November 16, 2013 - 1,234

November 23, 2013 - 1,285

November 30, 2013 - 1,337

#### Total Claims\*

November 2, 2013 - 1,887

November 9, 2013 - 1,960

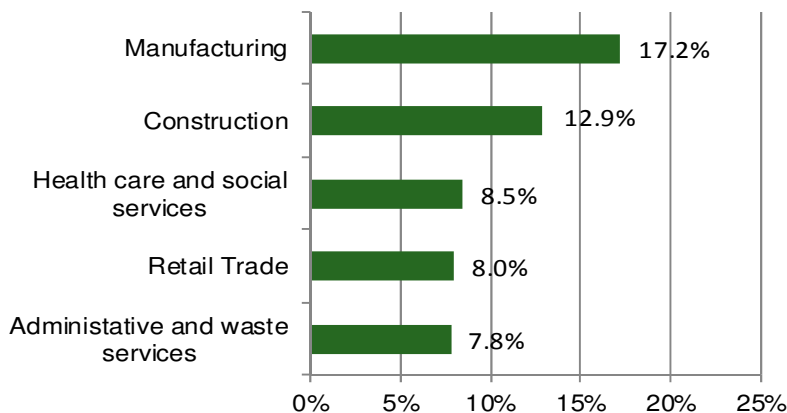
November 16, 2013 - 1,946

November 23, 2013 - 2,058

November 30, 2013 - 2,115

## Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 10 Industries, November 2013

### Distribution as a Percent of Total



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

### State of Indiana

#### Initial Claims

November 2, 2013 - 4,432

November 9, 2013 - 4,808

November 16, 2013 - 4,203

November 23, 2013 - 5,170

November 30, 2013 - 5,124

#### Continued Claims

November 2, 2013 - 36,711

November 9, 2013 - 37,297

November 16, 2013 - 37,051

November 23, 2013 - 38,208

November 30, 2013 - 39,949

#### Total Claims\*

November 2, 2013 - 61,344

November 9, 2013 - 62,533

November 16, 2013 - 61,629

November 23, 2013 - 63,879

November 30, 2013 - 65,598

D' indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status.

Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits). Please see Hoosiers by the Numbers for additional information.

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

## WARN Notices

### There are no WARN notices for November 2013 in EGR 10.

For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

<http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

# Spending Patterns of Families Receiving Means-tested Government Assistance

By Ann C Foster and William Hawk

Excerpted from the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Beyond the Numbers* — December

Government means-tested assistance programs, such as Medicaid and Supplemental Security Income, provide cash and noncash benefits to many low-income families. In 2009, 19.0 percent of U.S. families, on average, participated in at least one major means-tested program per month. Participation rates were highest for one-parent families headed by women, 46.3 percent, compared with 26.5 percent for one-parent families headed by men and 12.3 percent for married-couple families

Average total expenditures of families receiving means-tested assistance were less than half those of families not receiving assistance.

For families receiving assistance, food, housing, and transportation accounted for 77.0 percent of the family budget, compared with 65.5 percent of the budget of families not receiving assistance.

Among one-parent families receiving assistance, 36.8 percent did not own a car, compared with 3.0 percent of families not receiving assistance and 9.7 percent of two-parent families receiving assistance

Housing expenditures were almost twice as high among families not receiving assistance (\$22,833, compared with \$11,835 for families receiving assistance). One factor affecting the difference in expenditures is the higher homeownership rate among families not receiving assistance. Another factor is the provision of public housing or housing subsidy payments for 26 percent of families receiving assistance. Although greater in dollar amount, housing expenditures represented a smaller share of total expenditures among families not receiving assistance (34.3 percent, compared with 38.7 percent for families receiving assistance).

Food expenditures were higher among families not receiving assistance, but accounted for a lower share of total expenditures than among families receiving assistance. A different pattern emerges when separately examining food at home and food away from home, the two components of food spending. Food away from home spending was higher in both dollar amount and percent of total spending among families not receiving assistance. One explanation is the prevalence of SNAP benefits, which can only be used for food at home, among families receiving assistance

Although average family size was the same, average annual expenditures of families receiving assistance were less than half the amount spent by families not receiving assistance.

Food, housing, and transportation took up the greatest share of the family budget, regardless of whether any assistance was received. Families not receiving assistance spent more on food and on housing than families receiving assistance, but expenditures represented smaller proportions of the family budget, compared with families receiving assistance.

Healthcare spending was highest in dollar amount and as a percentage of the family budget among families receiving no assistance. One reason is that 70 percent of families receiving assistance had Medicaid coverage

Source: United State Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-2/spending-patterns-of-families-receiving-means-tested-government-assistance.htm>

## Applicant Pool

### Top 20 Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

- 1 Customer Service Representatives -355
- 2 Office Clerks, General -203
- 3 Production Workers, All Other -145
- 4 Cashiers -124
- 5 Managers, All Other -124
- 6 Nursing Assistants -113
- 7 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -108
- 8 Administrative Services Managers -103
- 9 Helpers--Production Workers -103
- 10 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -97
- 11 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -96
- 12 Receptionists and Information Clerks -96
- 13 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -88
- 14 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -86
- 15 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -74
- 16 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -71
- 17 Retail Salespersons -62
- 18 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers -60
- 19 Data Entry Keyers -56
- 20 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General -54

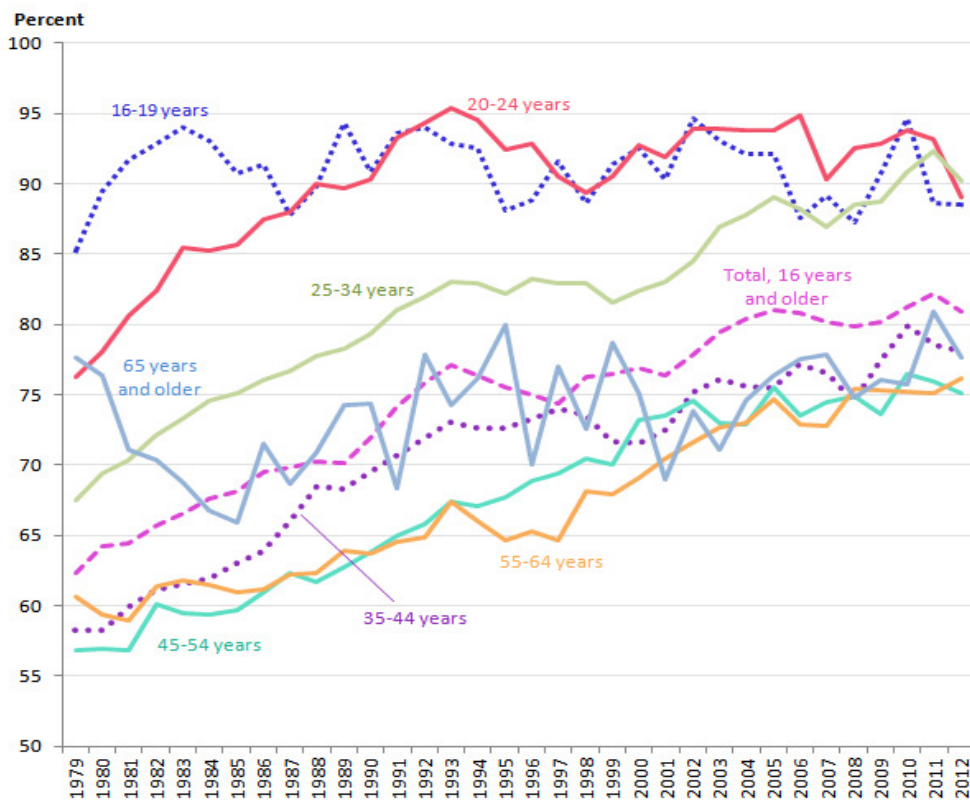
Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

## Women's Earnings, 1979-2012

(Excerpted from the U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *The Editor's Desk* — November 4, 2013)

In 2012, women who were full-time wage and salary workers had median usual weekly earnings of \$691. On average in 2012, women made about 81 percent of the median earnings of male full-time wage and salary workers (\$854). In 1979, the first year for which comparable earnings data are available, women earned 62 percent of what men earned

**Women's earnings as percent of men's, median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, in current dollars, by age, 1979–2012 annual averages**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among the age groupings of those 35 years and older, women had earnings that ranged from 75 percent to 78 percent of the earnings of their male counterparts. Among younger workers, the earnings differences between women and men were not as great. Among workers who were 25 to 34 years old, women earned 90 percent of what men earned; among 16- to 24-year-olds, women earned 89 percent as much as men.

Between 1979 and 2012, women's-to-men's earnings ratios rose for most age groups. For example, the ratio increased from 68 percent in 1979 to 90 percent in 2012.

When adjusted for inflation, women's earnings since 1979 have increased considerably across the major race and Hispanic ethnicity categories. Earnings growth has been largest for White woman, outpacing that of their Black and Hispanic counterparts. Asian women earned more than their White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino counterparts in 2012.

Source, United States Department of labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics : [http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2013/ted\\_20131104.htm](http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2013/ted_20131104.htm)

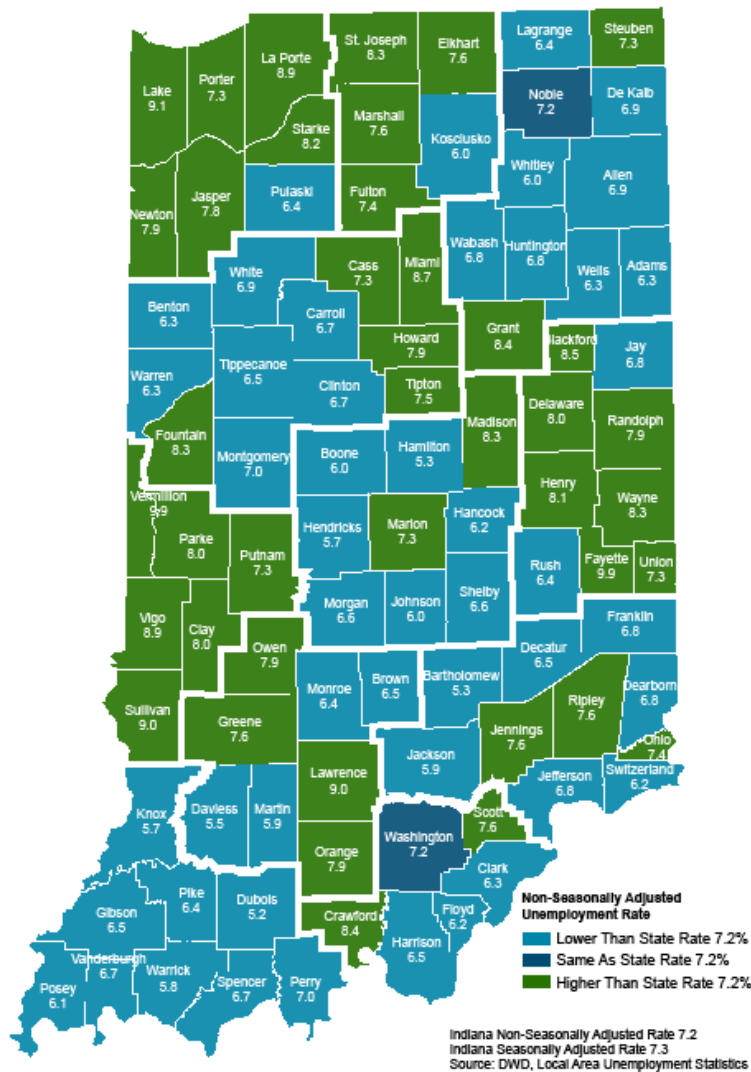
## Frequently Listed Jobs

### Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 10 for the month of November 2013

- 1 Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
- 2 Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 3 Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other
- 4 Retail Salespersons
- 5 Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners
- 6 Registered Nurses
- 7 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other
- 8 First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers
- 9 Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers
- 10 Maids and Housekeeping
- 11 Plumbers
- 12 Therapists, All Other
- 13 Customer Service Representatives
- 14 Production Workers, All Other
- 15 Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment
- 16 Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers
- 17 Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers
- 18 Receptionists and Information Clerks
- 19 Electricians
- 20 First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# County Unemployment Rates November 2013



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**WORKFORCE**  
 DEVELOPMENT  
 AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS

## Questions?

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